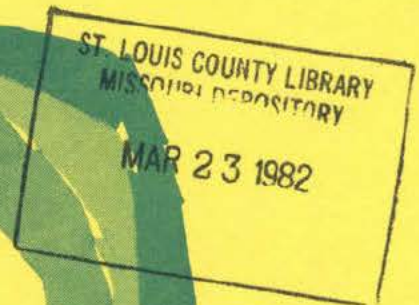


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MISSOURI REPORT

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1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE on FAMILIES



Sean Hall
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MISSOURI REPORT

1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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State Advisory Committee
for the
1980 White House Conference on Families
Broadway State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

Overview

Planning at the National Level	1
Background to Planning in Missouri	2
Public Hearings in Missouri	3
Drafting Issues Report	4
Delegate Election/Appointment Process	4
Delegate Profile	5
What We Found	6
The Challenge	8
MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI	9
(State Recommendations)	
NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS	43

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Roster of State Advisory Committee	45
Appendix B - Map of Public Hearing Districts	49
Appendix C - Schedule of Public Hearings	51
Appendix D - Sample of Public Hearing Promotional Flyer	53
Appendix E - Guidelines for Conduct of Public Hearings	57
Appendix F - List of Missouri Delegates	61
Appendix G - Summary Delegate Profile Sheet	69
Appendix H - List of At-Large-Delegates	71

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

When President Carter issued his call to the White House Conference on Families, he announced that the chief goal and purpose of the Conference would be "to examine the strengths of American families, the difficulties they face, and the ways in which family life is affected by public policies". Each of the States was charged to reach out to people at the community level to provide them with the opportunity to share their concerns, knowledge, and experiences that could lead to strengthening family life. In Missouri, some 1,500 citizens chose to be a part of this process. The following is an overview of that process at the national, state, and local levels as well as a sharing of some of the concerns, hopes, fears, and strengths of Missouri's families as they were expressed to the Missouri State Advisory Committee for the 1980 White House Conference on Families.

PLANNING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

During the 1976 Presidential Campaign, Candidate Jimmy Carter pledged that if elected he would convene a White House Conference on Families. He was supported in making this pledge by Joseph Califano who later became the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1978, the Congress appropriated three and one-half million dollars to fund the staffing and the holding of the Conference. Mr. Wilbur Cohen, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was chosen as the Conference Chairman, and a divorced woman with teenage children was chosen as Executive Director. Because of criticisms surrounding the appointment of the Executive Director, whose marital status some felt to be "atypical", she was asked to resign. Shortly after this, Mr. Cohen resigned because of ill health. Pressure continued to build, particularly from national organizations which formed a national coalition, for the President to officially call the Conference and to select a staff. Subsequently, former Congressman James Guy Tucker of Arkansas was announced as National Chairman and John L. Carr, formerly a staff member of the United States Catholic Conference, was appointed Executive Director.

In the summer of 1979, a forty-member National Advisory Committee was created to help steer the Conference. Two were from Missouri -- Rashey B. Moten, Executive Director of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Catholic Charities, and Michael D. Karl, St. Louis, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Washington University and a leader in the Jewish Family Services movement. When the Committee first met to set the broad parameters and to determine the major policy issues which have guided the planning at both the national and local levels, it was determined that the White House Conference process would include a series of national hearings -- seven in all -- to be held around the country in a variety of settings and geographic areas. Activities for national organizations concerned with family issues included presentations of research and discussions in Washington, D. C. Special attention was given to encouraging the states to develop their own process for securing citizen input within the guidelines established by the Committee.

The National Advisory Committee also determined that instead of the traditional White House Conference which convenes delegates in Washington, three separate conferences would be held in the summer of 1980, one in Baltimore, one in Minneapolis, and one in Los Angeles. The country was divided into three regions with states in each of the regions being allocated a quota of delegates to equal three times a state's representation in the Congress. Missouri's thirty-six delegates were assigned to participate in the Minneapolis White House Conference, June 19, 20, and 21.

The first major public event of the National Advisory Committee was the public hearing held in Kansas City, Kansas, on September 28, 1979. State Coordinators were convened in Kansas City, Kansas, the preceding day for an orientation session. It was then that an outline of the plans adopted by the National Committee was explained to State Coordinators and State Chairmen. The National Conference Calendar required that all state activities take place during the time span of October 1, 1979, to March 7, 1980, with state reports due in Washington, D. C. on March 31, 1980.

National guidelines given to the Missouri State Coordinator, Marie Williams, and Chairman, Mrs. Robert E. Rosenwald, of Kansas City, Missouri, called for creating a broad process of citizen participation in either hearings or conferences at the state or regional level within a state. They required thirty percent of a state's delegates be chosen by peer election and a like percent be appointed by the Governor. The balance of delegates were to be selected by the State Advisory Committee. In addition, state coordinators were told that the slate of delegates from each state must be balanced in terms of representing the state's population: family lifestyles, racial and ethnic groups, age, income levels, and other factors. Diversity of family life was to be stressed. In addition, state activities and planning should avoid focusing on any one family issue or seek to exclude any one family lifestyle from participation.

Expenses for state activities within the federal budget for the Conference were limited to an allotment set aside to help defray the expenses of delegates to the national conferences.

BACKGROUND TO PLANNING IN MISSOURI

On March 24, 1978, in his letter appointing members of the Governor's Committee for Children and Youth, Governor Joseph P. Teasdale stated "... I have assigned the responsibility for planning in Missouri (to you) for the White House Conference on Families...". On June 15, 1979, the Governor wrote to National Chairman Tucker that Marie Williams, Assistant to the Director, State Division of Family Services, would serve as State Coordinator. Mrs. Robert E. Rosenwald, a volunteer active in family related programs in Kansas City and an adoptive parent, agreed to serve as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Families, Governor's Committee for Children and Youth, created to assume responsibility for coordination of conference planning and activity in Missouri. This subcommittee carried the title of State Advisory Committee for the 1980 White House Conference on Families.

In keeping with guidelines for the establishment of subcommittees by the Governor's Committee for Children and Youth, Mrs. Rosenwald and Michael J.

Garanzini, S. J., Chairman of the Governor's Committee, appointed members to the State Advisory Committee. Members were added to the Advisory Committee during the early planning stages to insure adequate representation from the diverse population which comprises the state. (See Appendix A - list of members of the State Advisory Committee.)

The first of four meetings of the State Advisory Committee was held in Columbia, on October 23, 1979. The Committee approved a plan calling for the holding of nine public hearings. (See Appendix B - a map of the nine public hearing districts.) The time frame for state activities included the winter months and the holiday seasons. The Advisory Committee decided that the nine hearings on a district basis would best accommodate the time frame as well as enable many people to be involved who might not be in a position to participate in a statewide conference because of travel distances and costs. The purpose of the hearings would be to provide the opportunity for people at the community level to share with the State Advisory Committee their concerns, ideas, problems, and successes related to family life.

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS IN MISSOURI

The hearings were held in well-established public facilities, which were accessible to all persons. The time frame for each hearing was 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., and time limits were set for witnesses to allow for as many people as possible to participate. (See Appendix C - Schedule of Hearings.)

Members of the State Advisory Committee sat voluntarily (and at their own expense) as members of hearing panels to receive testimony. Written testimony was encouraged but was not a condition for testifying. Oral testimony was recorded for transcription and inclusion in the report of each hearing. Guidelines were established for the conduct of the hearings. (See Appendix D - Guidelines.)

To publicize and promote the hearings, the following activities were undertaken: local planning meetings were convened in each hearing district; 125,000 promotional flyers were printed for distribution; and flyers in quantity and press releases and public service announcements were taken by persons in attendance for distribution in their communities.

Flyers were distributed through County Extension Centers, County Family Services Offices, and other local resources such as libraries, churches, bookmobiles, schools, social agencies, and service clubs. Special mailings of flyers were done in each public hearing area, including legislators, other public officials, and persons suggested by local planning committees.

Media coverage -- prior to the hearings by newspapers, television, and radio, particularly public service announcements and especially by television during the hearings -- was excellent and helped to keep the hearing process before the public.

At the conclusion of the ninth hearing on February first, testimony had been received from some 1,000 witnesses, while several hundred other persons had attended as observers.

DRAFTING ISSUES REPORT

At the conclusion of the hearings, the State Advisory Committee created Task Forces in the areas of Families and Economic Well-being; Families: Challenges and Responsibilities; Families and Human Needs; and Families and Major Institutions. The responsibility of the Task Forces was to study the testimony from the hearings in order to identify topics and issues, as well as recommend solutions, around which recommendations would evolve for the State Issues Report to the National Advisory Committee. Two meetings of the Task Forces were held in Columbia in March to carry out this mammoth responsibility. The final State Issues Report, which followed the mandated format of the National Advisory Committee, was submitted to John Carr on April 18, 1980.

DELEGATE ELECTION/APPOINTMENT PROCESS

One of the most serious and complex processes involved in preparing for the White House Conference on Families in Minneapolis was the election/appointment of the thirty-six delegates allotted to Missouri. With approval of the Governor's Office, the State Advisory Committee approved the election of fifteen delegates through the public hearing process, the appointment of fifteen delegates by the Governor, and the election of six delegates by the State Advisory Committee from among its membership. The fifteen elected and appointed exceeded the thirty percent requirement from the National Advisory Committee mentioned earlier. The fifteen elected delegates from public hearing districts were four from the St. Louis hearing area, three from the Kansas City hearing area, two from the Springfield hearing area, and one each from the other six hearing areas.

Criteria for qualifying as a voter for the election of delegates were: 1) being at least sixteen years of age; 2) being a resident of the hearing district; 3) registering at the public hearing; and 4) presenting testimony at the hearing, either orally or in writing; if in writing, the statement could be submitted when given or mailed following the hearing.

When registering, a witness could indicate on the registration card whether he or she wanted to be considered for delegate nomination. Some five hundred persons indicated delegate interest.

In an effort to help assure meeting the National Advisory Committee criteria for presenting a "balanced" slate of delegates, ("balanced" interpreted to mean a representation of a state's population), a "Biographical/Interest Information Background Questionnaire" was developed and sent to each would-be-delegate nominee. The returned questionnaires, actual testimony by hearing area, and National Delegate Criteria were furnished to each District Nominating Committee for its use in selecting three nominees for each delegate to be elected from a hearing area.

The slate of nominees along with the completed Biographical/Interest Information Background Questionnaire of each nominee, the National Criteria, a ballot, and an official envelope were mailed to all qualified voters in each hearing area, with instructions for voting and returning the ballot.

On March 28, at the site of each public hearing, the ballots were publicly counted by Tellers Committees (made up of State Advisory Committee members), the elected delegate(s) and alternate(s) were announced, and then certified to the State Coordinator. At the same time, the election of the six delegates and their alternates from the State Advisory Committee was announced. Thereafter, the Governor announced his appointed delegates and alternates.

An orientation session for the delegates (and for the alternates who chose to attend) was held in Columbia on June 4. (See Appendix E - list of Missouri's thirty-six delegates, and the alternates, as certified to the National Advisory Committee on June 17, 1980.)

DELEGATE PROFILE

In terms of the demographic profile of the state's delegation, current family status, nineteen were married with children in the home; two were married but with no children; six were married with children out of the home; three delegates were single, with no children; two were widowed with children out of the home; one was divorced with no children; one was divorced with children at home; and two were divorced with children out of the home.

Nine delegates were classified as professionals according to the National Advisory Committee definition ("50% or more of whose time for which they receive compensation is devoted to programs or services related to families"), and twenty-seven were non-professionals.

The delegates represented a variety of economic groups. The income of three delegates was below \$8,000; eight had incomes of between \$8,000 and \$12,999; twelve between \$13,000 and \$21,999; ten between \$22,000 and \$34,999; and three had incomes exceeding \$35,000.

Twelve of the delegates came from cities and towns with a population of below 25,000; five from cities and towns with a population of between 25,000 and 99,000; three from cities and towns with a population of between 100,000 and 499,000; seven from cities and towns with a population of between 500,000 and 999,000; and nine from cities and towns with a population of 1,000,000 and over.

The age range of the thirty-six delegates was from twenty-one years to eighty years, with a concentration of the delegates being in the 30-39 year range and 40-49 year range. Seventeen delegates were male; nineteen were female. One delegate was a double amputee.

As to racial/ethnic background, twenty-nine of the delegates were white, five were black, one was Hispanic, and one was a Native American. (See Appendix F - Form A, "Summary Profile Sheet".)

The slate of delegates was recognized by the National Advisory Committee as being "balanced", and was seated at the White House Conference in Minneapolis.

WHAT WE FOUND

Testimony gathered at the nine public hearings showed some remarkable similarities. Citizens who chose to come forward to participate in the formal presentation sessions or at the "speak out" sessions represented a variety of ages, races, creeds, religions, degree of education, occupations, marital and economic status, and geographic areas. They came from rural farm communities, small towns, large cities, and metropolitan areas. Witnesses ranged from age seven to some in their eighties, from Ph.D.'s to non-high school graduates, from singles and childless couples to large families. They were legislators, ministers, farmers, homemakers, university professors, social workers, union members, teachers, doctors, mechanics, volunteers -- to identify a few.

Because of this diversity, the testimony concerned itself with a wide range of topics and issues -- from hospices for the terminally ill to inhome services to elderly families to cooperative day care services for infants; from removing government influence on the family to requests for more government-supported programs. Economic, political, social, and religious issues were discussed. Much of the testimony was an expression of the hopes and fears for the future of the family unit and the impact of government, laws and regulations, churches, social service agencies, education, businesses, courts, and tax policies on family life.

Despite this diversity, however, some general characteristics of family life in Missouri emerged. The nature and format of the Missouri report to Washington did not easily allow for expression of these concerns. Some of the issues did not lend themselves readily to recommendations for deliberation and for voting, and the expression of the more positive features of family life in Missouri could easily escape the attention of those who must formulate resolutions and debate issues and problems with public policy in mind. This brief summary of the concerns and issues which pervaded the testimony is not based on a scientific analysis of the testimony gathered, but rather is an attempt to capture what appeared to the State Advisory Committee to be the dominant themes and trends which came from Missourians in hearing after hearing.

First of all, the overwhelming impression to come from the testimony was that family life in Missouri is generally healthy and vibrant, contrary to some who held that family life is collapsing. Missouri's families were seen still as the backbone of community life and of the nation. Children and the elderly generally are still able to depend on secure and wholesome family situations. Parents are as important to children today as they ever were and it is impossible to separate their general welfare.

Second, family life in Missouri, as elsewhere in the nation, takes a variety of forms. There seemed to be no one "type" of family, although testimony begged for a return to the traditional type family. Many families have both parents in the labor market; there is a growing number of single-parent families, and a growing number of households without children. One thing which seemed to be

certain is that more and more families find it necessary to have two breadwinners to meet the financial demands and constraints placed on households today because of inflation.

Third, Missouri's families do not tend to want to be completely autonomous. They depend on a variety of services, professions, and institutions. They look to these for financial support at times, for encouragement and for a variety of aids at other times as parents attempt to meet the needs of children and the elderly in their care. Schools, churches, and community service programs, for example, are seen as partners. Yet, some parents and others testified that these institutions and professions often ignore the two-way nature of the partnership. Some parents feel as if they have no control over the services which these institutions and individuals provide to their children. Most Missourians want to be as self-sufficient as possible but would like help from others when that help is needed. No one wants to be helped in such a way that his/her independence is infringed upon. Since the family is the most important social institution, Missouri's families want the helping professions and the service institutions to guard and protect the important and primary responsibility parents have in caring for and rearing their children.

Fourth, many citizens were concerned about the rising divorce rate, about the break-up of families due to hardships of various kinds, about the lack of respect for authority and sound moral principles. They felt that these result, in many instances, from a lack of respect for the church, from too much governmental interference, from a lack of quality in the media, from impossible financial burdens, from naivete' or false expectations of family life, or from the insensitive and inflexible services dispensed by public and private social agencies.

Fifth, Missouri's families would like to see less governmental interference in their private affairs. Many do recognize that some families need the intervention of government and other agencies when the well-being of a family member, such as abused or neglected child or other family member, is at issue. However, many Missourians feel that public policy must be more sensitive to the effects of laws, court decisions, and programs on families who are struggling to maintain themselves as intact and nurturing homes. They must be able to continue that struggle without undue hardship and unnecessary burdens.

Sixth, many citizens expressed a concern over the size and complexity of government, its services and programs. Fraud was mentioned many times as contributing to a lack of respect for law and civil order. Some felt that the cumbersomeness of many programs militated against efficient and effective service delivery. Information coming from government agencies appears at times to be contradictory and often misleading.

Seventh, a great deal of the testimony concerned itself with the financial problems of families. In particular, inflation appeared to be the greatest worry and threat to family security. Many looked to government as the one place where fiscal constraint and economic controls can be effectively exerted to control the spiraling inflation rate. Of particular

concern was the plight of those who must live on fixed incomes, of single-parent families, and of those who are already receiving inadequate wages.

Eighth, there was a persistent and deep pride and sense of hope in the children and youth of the State. Many citizens spoke of the limitless resource which Missouri has in its youth. But often such hope and pride were expressed in the context of a concern that young people be given proper guidance and help from the adults closest to them -- their parents and extended family members. Good example, encouragement, moral education, counselling, and trust are what many witnesses thought youth need most. What witnesses seemed to worry most about was the dispensing of quick solutions, misinformation, and the lack of moral leadership which youth are exposed to in many instances.

THE CHALLENGE

If the hearings had one consistent and worthwhile benefit it would be that adults, young people, and children took the opportunity to address their fears and concerns, and their hopes and desires for a better future and a better society -- not simply to the panelists who listened intently and carefully, but to one another.

We commend this Missouri Report to all Missourians as a basis for concerned action to help families with problems and to enhance the "wellness" of healthy families. Regardless of what went on nationally and within Missouri during the time of preparing for the 1980 White House Conference on Families, what will count will be what is done in follow-up community by community.

Michael J. Garanzini, S. J., Chairman
Governor's Committee for Children and Youth

Mrs. Robert E. Rosenwald, Chairperson
State Advisory Committee for the 1980
White House Conference on Families

Marie Williams, State Coordinator
1980 White House Conference on Families

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Children and Parents

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD PREPARATION FOR PARENTING BE PROVIDED?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT ALL PERSONS BE PROVIDED WITH EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO MORE ADEQUATELY PREPARE THEM FOR PARENTHOOD.

Program Recommendations:

1. Curricula be developed and instituted at graduated class levels for all students, which would provide educational opportunities in developing parenting skills in such areas as basic nutrition, cooking, sewing, child care, child development, family budgeting, money management, interpersonal relations, and related areas, with adult education family life courses designed and implemented for persons who no longer fit into a classroom setting.
2. Teachers be required to meet professional requirements and standards for teaching such subject matter content.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize the public and private sectors to garner support for the provision of parenting education opportunities to all persons.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Children and Parents

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN FAMILIES PROVIDING FOSTER CARE TO CHILDREN BE STRENGTHENED?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS THAT FAMILIES PROVIDING FOSTER CARE TO CHILDREN BE STRENGTHENED AND ENHANCED THROUGH TRAINING, ANCILIARY SERVICE DELIVERY, AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND RECOGNITION.

Program Recommendations:

Programs be developed and implemented:

1. to sensitize local communities to the needs and problems of families with children in foster care and of families providing foster care;
2. to provide intensive training to both prospective and practicing foster families;
3. to review and implement standards to support quality foster care; and
4. to insure adequate compensation to foster families for care of children as well as the provision of anciliary services to help meet the physical and emotional needs of the children in care.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize the public and private sectors to advocate for quality foster care and to provide the support services to strengthen and enhance families providing foster care.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Children and Parents

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS BE STRENGTHENED?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS THAT:

1. SERVICES BE AVAILABLE TO ALL FAMILY MEMBERS TO STRENGTHEN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS, AND
2. FUNDING BE EXPANDED TO ENABLE QUALIFIED PROVIDERS TO EXPAND THEIR SERVICES TO HELP MEET UNMET NEEDS.

Program Recommendation:

Churches, schools, and other community agencies provide opportunities for parents and children to interact with each other on a consistent basis, with counseling services available on a fee, sliding fee, or no fee basis.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff should engage citizen groups and community organizations, including churches, schools, and social agencies, in developing and supporting programs which would strengthen parent-child relations, i.e., recreational programs, leisure time activities, counseling services, others.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Preventive Programming vs.
Crisis Intervention

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN THE GOVERNMENT SHIFT FROM A CRISIS ORIENTATION
EMPHASIS TO ONE OF PREVENTION IN PROGRAMS FOR FAMILIES WITH
SPECIAL NEEDS?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE PREVENTIVE
PROGRAMS WHILE CONTINUING ESSENTIAL CRISIS-ORIENTED PROGRAMS TO
ASSIST FAMILIES WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.

Program Recommendations:

1. Services be instituted and funded adequately to promote prevention of crises in families which in turn require crisis-oriented services but which often are short-term and impact negatively on family life, with preventive programs to include providing in-home services for elderly intact families and families caring for elderly and handicapped members;
2. Permanency planning for children-at-risk;
3. Adoption subsidies for families willing to adopt but economically do not meet standards and regulations;
4. Foster care payments to natural families as well as to substitute families;
5. Implement fully the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment program;
6. Enact and fund CHAP legislation;
7. Adequate funding (Title XX) to private agencies for providing preventive services.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize elected and appointed officials and citizens and organizations at the community level to support the delivery of preventive services while continuing the appropriate and essential crisis-oriented services.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Education

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD QUALITY LIFE-LONG EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL FAMILY MEMBERS, BEGINNING WITH PARENT-INFANT EDUCATION?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT:

1. FUNDING SOURCES BE DEVELOPED FOR LIFE-LONG EDUCATION COMMENSURATE WITH PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY LAW AND/OR BY REGULATION;
2. STANDARDS BE DEVELOPED IN RELATION TO PUPIL/TEACHER/SUPPORT PERSONNEL RATIOS; AND
3. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE-LONG EDUCATION PROGRAMS BE MANDATED.

Program Recommendations:

1. Public Law 94-561, the pre-school partnership program linking education of young children, parents, and secondary school students be funded fully;
2. Standards regulating pupil/teacher/support personnel ratios be enforced; and
3. Educational opportunities for all family members regardless of age be instituted.

Strategy Recommendations:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff take the lead role:

1. In helping to educate citizens to understand the need for life-long education programs;
2. To advocate with public officials for establishment and maintenance of such programs; and
3. To identify and recruit human and financial resources - public and private - to support such programs.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Education

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD HOME AND SCHOOL CONTRIBUTE TO QUALITY FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES TO:

1. PROVIDE HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTING EDUCATION FOR ALL STUDENTS, K-12;
2. TO OFFER SUCH EDUCATION COURSES TO PARENTS TO ENCOURAGE FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BEING PROVIDED IN THE HOME; AND
3. TO REQUIRE PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPING AND APPROVING SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Program Recommendations:

1. Family life skills be integrated into the total curriculum beginning at the pre-school level;
2. Pre-service and in-service training for those teaching family life education be provided;
3. Inter-generational life experiences with experiential opportunities tied to classroom learning be developed; and
4. The involvement of churches and other community agencies be encouraged to enrich home and school family life education.

Strategy Recommendations:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff to:

1. Mobilize citizen groups and community organizations to develop awareness programs;

2. Establish citizens advisory groups for curriculum and program development;
3. Encourage utilization of family service agencies where available in staff and program development; and
4. Encourage schools and churches to make books, films, and other teaching aids available to parents.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Education

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION BE SUPPORTED
ADEQUATELY?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION COOPERATIVELY:

1. TO RESEARCH AND DETERMINE METHODS OF FUNDING EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TO RELIEVE THE BURDEN OF THE PROPERTY TAX;
2. TO INVESTIGATE OPTIONS AND RAMIFICATIONS OF TAX CREDITS,
VOUCHERS, ETC., FOR FINANCING BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
PROGRAMS; AND
3. TO ASSESS SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION POLICIES AND THE APPROPRIATENESS
OF EXISTING FUNDING.

Program Recommendations:

1. Funding of alternative education programs by federal agencies,
i.e., United States Department of Labor, be continued and
expanded;
2. Federal and state funds be available to local schools for
contracting with private agencies for programs for special groups
whose educational needs cannot be met otherwise;
3. Efforts of private industry be expanded to provide training
programs in conjunction with education systems; and
4. Full funding be authorized to implement Public Law 94-142.

(Over)

Strategy Recommendations:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize citizen groups and community organizations to make known to federal and state legislators their support for:

1. Adequate financing of private and public education programs; and
2. That (work) business-industry-education councils be established and/or continued.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Comprehensive Health Care Services

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD A COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH EDUCATION, PLANNING,
AND DELIVERY SYSTEM BE ASSURED TO FAMILIES?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT A COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE
PROGRAM BE AVAILABLE TO RURAL AND URBAN FAMILIES INCLUDING:

1. ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR THE SENILE,
HANDICAPPED, OR MENTALLY ILL;
2. CHILD HEALTH CARE SERVICES;
3. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AS AN ILLNESS;
4. HEALTH CARE SERVICES TO FIRST-TIME EXPECTANT MOTHERS; AND
5. NUTRITION SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS WITH JUNK FOOD
BEING ELIMINATED FROM PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS SERVING
CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Program Recommendations:

1. Hospice program be developed by local communities for families
with terminally ill members;
2. The Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program for
children of low-income families be implemented fully and the
federal CHAP legislation be enacted and fully implemented;
3. Health care programs for pregnant adolescents be developed
locally, including pre - and post-natal care;
4. Legislation be enacted for care of the mentally ill with
psychotic disorders, similar to Section 504 of the 1973
Rehabilitation Act;

5. The selling of junk food on school premises be prohibited, with nutritional and appealing alternatives being provided; and
6. A National Health Federation be established, composed of professional and non-professional representatives with knowledge of health care needs, to design and support the implementation of a comprehensive health education, planning and delivery system.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize citizen groups, community organizations, professional medical and health care groups, elected officials, and others to provide the initiative, support, and expertise to developing, implementing, and maintaining a comprehensive health care system, with special emphasis on health care needs of children, expectant mothers, elderly family members, substance abusers, the terminally ill, and the mentally ill.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND MAJOR INSTITUTIONS: Government

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS WOULD A NATIONAL FAMILY POLICY ASSIST FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN TARGETING PROBLEMS AND SETTING PRIORITIES RELATING TO FAMILY LIFE?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL FAMILY POLICY WHICH ENCOURAGES AND SUPPORTS TRADITIONAL FAMILY LIFE WHILE ALLOWING FOR AND HELPING THE FAMILY IN ITS MANY FORMS.

Program Recommendations:

1. A National Family Policy be developed by the United States Office on Families, utilizing information gained from the White House Conference on Families experiences, and
2. A mechanism be devised by the United States Office on Families for use by federal and state governments for analyzing the impact of proposed legislation/policies/regulations on families.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize community groups to support the concept of a National Family Policy statement, clearly recognizing that creating and implementing such a policy is not to have more governmental intervention in the family.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND MAJOR INSTITUTIONS: Government

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION ON FAMILY LIFE BE REDUCED WHILE AT THE SAME TIME STRENGTHENING FAMILY LIFE?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW ALL POLICIES AND REGULATIONS IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION, TAX POLICY, HEALTH, WELFARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, MEDIA, RECREATION, ETC., TOWARD THE END OF ELIMINATING THOSE POLICIES AND REGULATIONS IMPACTING NEGATIVELY ON FAMILY STABILITY, WITH A FAMILY IMPACT STATEMENT BEING REQUIRED FOR ALL LEGISLATION IMPACTING ON FAMILY LIFE, PRIOR TO ITS CONSIDERATION.

Program Recommendation:

Elected and appointed officials pursue actively a course of eliminating policies and regulations negatively impacting on families, but creating or adding programs/policies/regulations that will have positive effects on families, with the private sector actively pursuing a strong role in strengthening family life through the support of local programs.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize citizens to work with appointed and elected officials and with local community agency officials.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Child Care

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD THE NEEDS OF FAMILIES FOR APPROPRIATE CHILD CARE BE ADDRESSED FOR STRENGTHENING AND SUPPORTING FAMILY LIFE?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT SUPPORT SYSTEMS BE AVAILABLE TO FAMILIES TO ENABLE A PARENT TO REMAIN IN THE HOME WHEN APPROPRIATE TO CARE FOR CHILDREN, BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH SUPPORT SYSTEMS, QUALITY CHILD (DAY) CARE, INCLUDING INFANT/TODDLER CARE, SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ON A 24-HOUR BASIS.

Program Recommendation:

Establishment of a variety of quality child care options, including in homes and in schools, at worksites and in public facilities, be encouraged and supported, recognizing the needs of both parents and the facilities, including:

- a. sliding fee scales;
- b. staff training and development;
- c. appropriate wages for child care staff;
- d. child/staff ratio; and
- e. costs of physical facilities.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize parent and other citizen groups, community organizations, school officials, employers, unions, and others to help meet the needs for appropriate child care services.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Families and the Workplace

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD EMPLOYERS PROMOTE AND ENHANCE THE FAMILY LIFE OF THEIR EMPLOYEES?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF EMPLOYERS TO INSTITUTE DIVERSIFIED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHILD CARE PROGRAMS FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES IN ORDER TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE FAMILY LIFE.

Program Recommendation:

Programs be instituted to meet special needs of employees by reason of family responsibilities, to include:

- a. flextime;
- b. part-time employment;
- c. "shared position" opportunities;
- d. optional transfers; optional promotion opportunities, and fringe benefits of optional early retirement; and
- e. services such as job counseling, recreation, health care, maternity and paternity leaves to help assure care of children especially in the early years, child care centers at job sites with policies to allow for appropriate visitation by parent employees during non-work times, i.e., lunch hour, rest break, and time for breastfeeding if that is choice of the mother.

(Over)

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff stimulate interest and commitment on the part of employers, including management and union officials, to promote and enhance the family life of employees by providing diversified employment opportunities and quality child care and other services recommended above.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Tax Structure Reform

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN THE TAX STRUCTURE BE MADE EQUITABLE FOR FAMILIES?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
TO INSTITUTE TAX REFORMS.

Program Recommendation:

Reforms be instituted to make the tax structure equitable for
families by:

- a. revising the inheritance tax;
- b. at least equalizing tax deductions for married and single employees;
- c. by increasing the amount deductible for child care costs and include costs for in-home or day care costs of elderly family members;
- d. providing tax incentives for homemakers who elect to remain in the home;
- e. instituting or improving upon tax incentives to encourage the private sector to hire the handicapped;
- f. providing child care facilities for employees;
- g. diversifying employment opportunities; and
- h. providing other services which would strengthen the family life of employees.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize citizens-at-large and elected officials to bring about the necessary reforms.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Special Challenges

Issue:

WHAT SUPPORTS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO FAMILIES WITH HANDICAPPED OR OTHERWISE SPECIAL MEMBERS?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT FAMILIES WITH HANDICAPPED OR OTHERWISE SPECIAL MEMBERS RECEIVE SPECIAL SUPPORT SERVICES AS NEEDED TO HELP MAINTAIN FAMILY STABILITY.

Program Recommendation:

Support services be designed and implemented for families with handicapped or otherwise special members, including:

- a. training programs and self-help groups for parents and family members;
- b. improvement and expansion of special education and vocational training programs;
- c. early childhood special education programs, after-school care, short-term care, and emergency care programs;
- d. special living arrangements for 17-20 year olds who cannot live at home with special emphasis on non-institutionalization where appropriate; and
- e. counseling services for all family members.

Strategy Recommendations:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff:

1. Mobilize parent groups, citizen groups, community organizations including churches, schools, service clubs, and elected officials to identify gaps in services and resources and to make recommendations;
2. Develop community awareness and support to implementing recommendations through advocacy group formation; and
3. Help to assure continuity of services through funding from both the public and private sectors.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES: CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Special Challenges

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS CAN DIVERSE FAMILY FORMS BE INTEGRATED INTO SOCIETY?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO RECOGNIZE DIVERSE FORMS OF FAMILY LIFE IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO FAMILIES.

Program Recommendation:

Services be designed, funded, and implemented to provide strength and support to non-traditional forms of families, including services to single parents, to divorced parents, and to divorced/remarried parents, such services to include:

- a. child care,
- b. foster care,
- c. family assistance,
- d. counseling,
- e. surrogate family networks, and
- f. health care, with emphasis on the identification of special needs of adolescent parents.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize community resources, citizen groups, elected officials, and others to advocate for the provision of support services to non-traditional as well as to traditional families.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: Inadequate Income

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT BETTER ASSIST FAMILIES
EXPERIENCING INCOMES INADEQUATE TO MEET ESSENTIAL DAILY NEEDS?

Policy Recommendations:

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE PROGRAMS OF

1. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES;
2. TAX REFORMS;
3. RENT SUBSIDIES; AND
4. OTHERS FOR FAMILIES OF MIDDLE TO LOW INCOME,
WHO DO NOT QUALIFY FOR INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS.

Program Recommendation:

Existing programs be extended or new ones developed to assist middle to low income families who are unable to meet the inflationary costs of daily essentials such as rent, food, clothing, housing, utilities, and medical care, such programs to include:

- a. employment opportunities and training for employment in rural and urban areas for the underemployed and the marginally qualified family head;
- b. removal of sales tax on such essential items as food;
- c. income supplements to help defray utility costs;
- d. extension of winterization programs; and
- e. others.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-up staff mobilize elected and appointed officials and citizen and community organizations to support the delivery of such programs and services.

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN MISSOURI
IN PREPARATION FOR
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

* * *

FAMILIES AND HUMAN NEEDS: Elderly Family Members

Issue:

IN WHAT WAYS SHOULD A RANGE OF SERVICES AND OPTIONS BE PROVIDED TO ELDERLY FAMILY MEMBERS SO THAT THEIR LIVES WILL BE ENHANCED?

Policy Recommendation:

IT SHOULD BE THE PUBLIC POLICY THAT A RANGE OF SERVICES AND OPTIONS, INCLUDING HOUSING AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS WHICH PROVIDE

- A. DAY CARE,
- B. DAY TREATMENT,
- C. MEALS,
- D. TRANSPORTATION,
- E. COUNSELING,
- F. HEALTH SERVICES, AND
- G. ACTIVITY PROGRAMS, BE PROVIDED TO GIVE ELDERLY FAMILY MEMBERS A FREEDOM OF CHOICE AS TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS TO ENHANCE THEIR LIVES AND TO MAXIMIZE THEIR POTENTIAL FOR FULL PARTICIPATION IN AND CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE.

Program Recommendations:

Churches, schools, community organizations, social agencies, and the government provide a range of services and options:

1. By establishing and maintaining housing units for the elderly and for multi-generational families, and

2. By providing special support services including day care, meals, homemaker services, health and counseling services, and transportation.

Strategy Recommendation:

Conference delegates and Conference follow-staff mobilize the elderly and other citizen groups and community organizations to take advantage of all public funds and programs and to recruit the private sector in providing care and services to enhance the lives of older persons and their families.

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS*

"The top recommendations adopted at all three Conferences (Baltimore, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles) and ranked by percentage of "Yes" votes were these:

- "1. A call for family-oriented personnel policies -- flextime, leave policies, shared and part-time jobs, transfer policies. (92.7%)
- "2. New efforts to prevent alcohol and drug abuse -- education and media initiatives. (92.7%)
- "3. Major changes in the tax code to eliminate the marriage tax penalty, revise inheritance taxes, and recognize homemakers. (92.1%)
- "4. Tax policies to encourage home care of aging and handicapped persons. (92.0%)
- "5. Greater assistance to families with a handicapped member -- tax credits, financial help, etc. (91%)
- "6. A call for systematic analysis of all laws, regulations and rules for their impact on families. (90.4%)
- "7. Efforts to increase public awareness and sensitivity toward persons with handicapping conditions. (90.1%)
- "8. Government efforts to assist handicapped persons -- enforce existing laws, etc. (89.8%)
- "9. Encourage independence and home care for aging persons -- tax incentives, housing programs. (89%)
- "10. More equitable economic treatment of full-time homemakers -- Social Security changes, programs for displaced homemakers. (87.4%)
- "11. Reform of Social Security -- eliminate biases against families, marriage, homemakers. (84.9%)
- "12. Increased pressure on media to curb excess violence, sex, stereotypes. (83.4%)
- "13. Increased efforts to combat employment discrimination. (83%)
- "14. Support for family violence prevention efforts services. (82%)
- "15. Involvement of families in improved family support services and self-help efforts. (81.5%)
- "16. Support for full employment -- implement Humphrey-Hawkins Act, job creation efforts. (81.4%)

- "17. Development of coherent energy and inflation policy. (79.4%)
- "18. Promote and support a variety of child care choices -- home, community and center based care and parental choice. (79%)
- "19. Improved tax incentives for family housing. (78.3%)
- "20. Increased efforts to prevent and deal with adolescent pregnancy. (77.9%) "

*These recommendations are quoted from "Section II, Recommendations and Strategies for Action", The Report to the President, Congress and Families of the Nation -- Listening to America's Families -- Action for the 80's, White House Conference on Families, October 1980.

The Report in full is available from the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

APPENDIX A
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

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Jefferson City 65101

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Clinton 64735

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American Indian Cultural Center
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Mrs. Roberta Harris
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Williams Memorial United
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The Reverend Louis V. Huber
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Mrs. Sip Frasier
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Broadway State Office Building
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Rashey Moten
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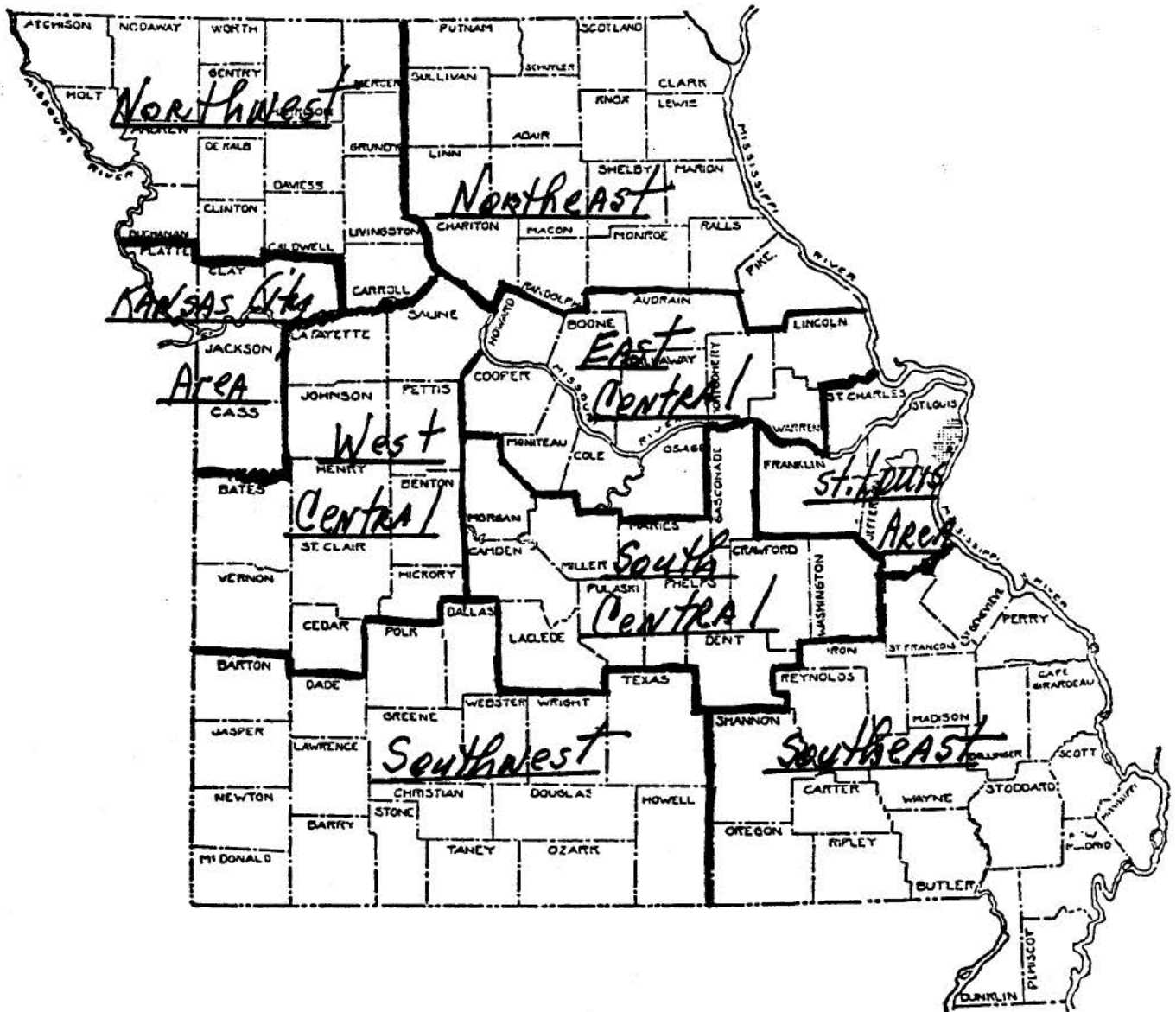
Marie Williams
State Coordinator
P. O. Box 88
Jefferson City 65103

Leanne Hatfield
Secretary
P. O. Box 88
Jefferson City 65103

APPENDIX B

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
for the
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

Map of Districts
for the
Public Hearings



APPENDIX C
STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
for the
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

Schedule of Public Hearings

<u>Date</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Site</u>
November 16, 1979	Kansas City Area	Linwood Multi-purpose Center, Kansas City
December 10, 1979	Southwest Area	Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield
December 11, 1979	West Central Area	Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg
December 12, 1979	St. Louis Area	St. Louis Community College - Forest Park
December 13, 1979	Southeast Area	Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau
December 17, 1979	Northeast Area	Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville
January 28, 1980	East Central Area	Warren E. Hearnes Youth Center, Fulton
January 30, 1980	South Central Area	University of Missouri at Rolla
February 1, 1980	Northwest Area	Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

PUBLIC HEARING - ST. LOUIS
FOREST PARK COMMUNITY COLLEGE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1979

WHAT IS THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES?

The White House Conference on Families was called by President Carter "to examine the strengths of American families, the difficulties they face, and the ways in which family life is affected by public policies". The Conference will be held in three parts - Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Baltimore - in June and July 1980.

HOW WILL MISSOURI BE INVOLVED?

Each of the states and territories is charged to reach out to people at the community level to provide them with the opportunity to share their concerns, knowledge, and experiences that could lead to strengthening family life. The National Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Families has set aside the months of October 1979 through March 1980 for state activities.

Missouri activities will begin with public hearings held on a regional basis during November and December. Following the hearings, work groups will meet to define issues and problems and to offer recommendations to help alleviate difficulties families must contend with, often with limited resources, economically and socially. A report of Missouri activities and recommendations is due in Washington, D. C. on March 31, 1980.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE HEARINGS?

The hearings are open to the public - to families and family members as well as representatives and members of organizations and agencies that are concerned about families, members of the academic community, leaders and members of the religious community, public officials, employers, all others.

HOW WILL THE HEARINGS BE ORGANIZED?

The hearings will be organized on a regional basis and held in a site that is accessible to a majority of the people living within a given region.

The hearings will begin at 9:00 A. M. and will adjourn at 9:30 P. M., in the anticipation that this time span will accommodate the schedules of most people.

It is anticipated that more people will want to testify than time may permit. Advance registration is, therefore, strongly encouraged to accommodate as many people as possible. Persons wishing to testify should fill out the attached Hearing Form and return it as soon as possible. Each hearing will have a limited time set aside for persons who have not registered in advance (see "Speak Out", over). Persons not wishing to testify are welcome to attend as observers or to submit written testimony which will be included as part of the record of the hearing. Where possible, testimony given orally should also be filed in written or typed form at the close of giving the testimony and should be limited to no more than 1,000 words.

HOW WILL THE HEARINGS BE CONDUCTED?

Members of the Advisory Committee for the 1980 White House Conference on Families, Governor's Committee for Children and Youth, will serve as members of hearing panels. A hearing panel will have an opportunity to question witnesses after their presentations. Where and when feasible, witnesses will be grouped together when dealing with similar topics.

While each hearing will differ according to the particular needs and interests of a region in which the hearing is held, all hearings will include the following elements:

1. Welcome and remarks by a public official from the hearing site.
2. An Overview - White House Conference on Families by Mrs. Robert E. Rosenwald, Advisory Committee Chairperson.
3. Panels of preregistered witnesses.
4. "Speak Outs" - opportunity for unscheduled witnesses to appear on a first-come basis.

WILL WITNESSES BE NOTIFIED OF DATE AND APPROXIMATE TIME OF APPEARANCE?

The State Coordinator will notify preregistered witnesses by mail of the date and approximate time of their testimony as well as time limitations that may be imposed on witnesses, providing the completed Hearing Form is received at least five days in advance of a scheduled hearing. Notification will be made by telephone where completed Hearing Forms are received within four days of a scheduled hearing.

DETAILS CONCERNING PUBLIC HEARING IN ST. LOUIS ON DECEMBER 12:

1. Public Hearing covers counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, and the City of St. Louis.
2. Hearing will be held at the Performing Arts Center, Forest Park Community College, 5600 Oakland, St. Louis, 9:00 A. M. - 9:30 P. M.
3. Parking available on campus parking lot.
4. Child care available to those attending the hearing from 10:00 A. M. until 2:00 P. M., for children in the age group of 2 to 5 years, at the student rate of 25¢ per hour.
5. To access Forest Park Community College, from west, Oakland Exit off Highway 40; from east, Kingshighway South Exit off Highway 40.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marie Williams, State Coordinator
1980 White House Conference on Families
P. O. Box 88
Jefferson City, Missouri 65103
Telephone: 314-751-2445

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
for the
1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES
Governor's Committee for Children and Youth

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: (Home) _____
(Street)

(City) (Zip Code)

PHONE NO. (Home) _____ (Work) _____
(Area Code) (Area Code)

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION, IF ANY: _____

POSITION HELD, IF ANY: _____

TOPIC(S) INTENDED TO BE COVERED IN TESTIMONY: _____

COMMENTS:

PLEASE CHECK PREFERENCES:

☐ TO TESTIFY DURING THE DAY

☐ TO TESTIFY DURING THE EVENING

☐ SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED
IF SO, EXPLAIN

PLEASE DETACH, COMPLETE AND RETURN TO:

Marie Williams, State Coordinator
1980 White House Conference on Families
P. O. Box 88
Jefferson City, Missouri 65103
Telephone: 314-751-2445

APPENDIX E

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

for the

1980 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

Guidelines for Public Hearing Panel Members

1. A Witness Panel will consist of six or fewer persons who have expressed a desire to present testimony. Seven segments of time have been allocated: 9:30 A. M. - 10:20 A. M.; 10:30 A. M. - 11:20 A. M.; 1:45 P. M. - 2:35 P. M.; 2:35 P. M. - 3:25 P. M.; 3:25 P. M. - 4:05 P. M.; 7:00 P. M. - 7:40 P. M.; and 7:45 P. M. - 8:35 P. M.

Each person appearing as a Witness in any one of these seven segments is limited to five minutes for presenting testimony.

The additional five minutes allowed between witnesses are for the purpose of moving from one witness to the next witness, inquiring as to whether the witness has his testimony in writing to file with the panel, and other incidentals, to avoid infringing upon the five minutes allotted to the witness.

2. "Speak Out" is designed to provide time for persons who did not register as witnesses for whatever reasons. Three segments of time have been allocated for "Speak Out": 11:15 A. M. - 12:00 Noon; 4:05 P. M. - 5:00 P. M.; and 8:35 P. M. - 9:30 P. M.

Each person appearing as a "Speak Out" witness is limited to three minutes for presenting testimony.

The additional two minutes between appearances of "Speak Out" participants are to be used for the same purposes as the five-minute-span explained in Item 1 above.

3. A Hearing Panel will consist of two or more members of the State Advisory Committee, who have volunteered to receive testimony.
4. Hearing Panel members are to be objective, attentive, and courteous listeners only of witness testimony.

Questions for clarification purposes only may be addressed to a witness with the permission of the Hearing Panel Chairperson by a Panel Member at the conclusion only of a witness presentation.

5. At the beginning of each major time segment - MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING - Hearing Panel members should determine between/among themselves:

- a. Who will serve as Chairperson;
- b. Who will serve as timekeeper; and

c. When necessary, who will operate the tape recorder (to be done by Panel members only when volunteers are not available).

6. Also at the beginning of each major time segment - MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING - the Hearing Panel Chairperson should briefly welcome the audience, give a capsule review of the purposes of public hearing process, and remind each person in the audience and on the witness panels to register if he/she wants to be:

a. A qualified voter for delegate election from the district where the hearing is underway; and

b. Considered for delegate nomination from district where hearing is being held.

Each Hearing Panel Member will have a Registration Card in his File of Materials for the purpose of showing to the audience and Witness Panel.

In addition to being registered, to be a qualified voter, a person must reside in the hearing district from which he will vote and be 16 years of age or older, and present testimony, either orally or in writing.

7. The Hearing Panel Chairperson will call from the audience by name (see Hearing Schedule in packet of materials) the persons who make up a Witness Panel, convening them at the table designated for Witness Panels.

The Hearing Panel Chairperson, as a witness is in line to present testimony, will ask that witness the following:

a. Whether he or she has a copy of testimony to leave with the Chairperson; and

b. To give his/her name, address, and any other identifying information the Witness may care to give.

8. If a Witness Panel member does not have copy of testimony to leave with the Hearing Panel Chairperson, then whoever is operating the tape recorder must immediately turn the recorder on so as to record the identifying information being given by the witness AND his or her testimony.

The person operating the tape recorder must enter in the cassette log the name only of the witness (in order of testimony given by witnesses).

9. A Witness is to be given the full five minutes if registered as a witness, or the full three minutes if testifying during a "Speak Out", without interruption.

No comments or questions are to be allowed from other members of a Witness Panel or from the audience at any time.

10. The Hearing Panel Chairperson is to place a check mark by the name of each witness as he/she presents his/her testimony.

If there is any change in the order of the witnesses - e.g., someone substituting for a registered witness, a witness fails to show, etc. - that, too, is to be noted on the Witness Schedule by the Chairperson.

11. At the conclusion of taking testimony from a Witness Panel, the Hearing Panel Chairperson will dismiss that panel and will call for the next Witness Panel to assemble at the Witness Panel Table, and then will follow the guidelines in getting this Panel underway in a prompt and courteous manner.
12. At the conclusion of a major time segment - MORNING, AFTERNOON, EVENING - the Hearing Panel Chairperson is to give the State Coordinator all written/printed testimony filed by witnesses during that major time segment.
13. If questions are put to a Hearing Panel, which the members prefer not to address, the State Coordinator should be asked to respond at the conclusion of a major time segment - MORNING, AFTERNOON, EVENING. She will be found in the Registration Desk area; if witnesses or audience members cannot stay for the full major time segment, then those persons should be advised to seek out the State Coordinator on their own.

APPENDIX F

Certified
List of Delegates and Alternates
from
MISSOURI

Elected Delegates and Alternates

Public Hearing Districts

Harold Dwight Eastman - Delegate
5 Grim Court North
Kirksville 63501
Telephone: (H) 816-665-8486
(O) 816-665-5121, Ext. 3474

*Mrs. Anna Jean Cole		
111 North Main		
Brookfield 64628	)	
Telephone: 816-258-3979	)	
*Mrs. Michele M. White	)	Tie Vote
1016 North Oakland	)	for
Kirksville 63501	)	<u>Alternate</u>
Telephone: (H) 816-665-4572		
(O) 816-665-1277		

- - - - -

Mrs. Sue Rawlings Humphrey - Delegate
1306 Francis Street
St. Joseph 64501
Telephone: 816-232-2211

Mrs. Muriel Elaine Zimmerman - Alternate
1809 Village O Drive
Maryville 64468
Telephone: (H) 816-582-8804
(O) 816-582-7141, Ext. 1167

- - - - -

The Reverend Raymond William Kunkel - Delegate
418 South Third
Chaffee 63740
Telephone: 314-887-3953

Dawn Francine Harris - Alternate
P. O. Box 67
Naylor 63953
Telephone: (H) 314-399-2621
(O) 501-857-6491

Mrs. Mary Anne Marshall - Delegate
307 Jones Avenue
Warrensburg 64093
Telephone: (H) 816-747-8943
(O) 816-747-9177

Donald L. Gold - Alternate
620 West Wilkerson
Sedalia 65301
Telephone: (H) 816-827-2394
(O) 816-826-4400

- - - - -

P. J. Newell - Delegate
2303 Livingston Drive
Jefferson City 65101
Telephone: (H) 314-635-7478
(O) 314-751-4234

Mrs. Jane Bierdeman-Fike - Alternate
1801 Dawson Place
Fulton 65251
Telephone: (H) 314-642-4462
(O) 314-642-3311

- - - - -

Mrs. Maxine F. Stephenson - Delegate
901 West 12th Street
Rolla 65401
Telephone: (H) 314-364-7936
(O) 314-364-4455

The Reverend Marvin M. Feigenspan - Alternate
174 Kilpatrick Circle
Route 4
Rolla 65401
Telephone: (H) 314-364-1944
(O) 314-341-2357

- - - - -

Mrs. Joyce Ann Blades - Delegate
2308 Barataria
Springfield 65804
Telephone: (H) 417-881-4367
(O) 417-887-9422

Steve L. Wall - Delegate
Box 14
Pamona 65789
Telephone: (H) 417-469-3905
(O) 417-256-7117

Mrs. Nancy Jane Grife - First Alternate
Route 1, Box 88-E-1
Jane 64846
Telephone: 417-223-4675

Vincent E. Bertrand - Second Alternate
Apartment No. 4
910 South Campbell
Springfield 65802
Telephone: 417-864-8027

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Mrs. Barbara F. Calloni - Delegate
1231 Twill
St. Louis 63137
Telephone: (H) 314-869-5351
(O) 314-741-5304

George Robert Fernau - Delegate
1620 Flamingo Drive
Florissant 63031
Telephone: (H) 314-837-7053
(O) 314-741-5690

Mrs. Ruth P. Hanses - Delegate
6265 Itaska Street
St. Louis 63109
Telephone: (H) 314-352-6710
(O) 314-531-3666

William John Murphy - Delegate
221 Hereford
Ferguson 63135
Telephone: (H) 314-521-2065
(O) 314-371-4985

Senator Harriett Woods - First Alternate
7147 Princeton
University City 63130
Telephone: (H) 314-863-4055
(O) 314-751-4010

Leland B. Cohen - Second Alternate
7469 Stanford
University City 63130
Telephone: (H) 314-726-5759
(O) 314-621-2519

Robert C. Johnson - Third Alternate
7009 Weil Avenue
St. Louis 63119
Telephone: (H) 314-647-7827
(O) 314-725-4044
(O) 314-889-5690

Mrs. Ann Yeatman Sheehan - Fourth Alternate
Box 38
Carr Creek Road
Glencoe 63038
Telephone: 314-938-5676

- - - - -

Mrs. Sandra Lorene McCarthy - Delegate
4504 East 112th Terrace
Kansas City 64137
Telephone: 816-761-3697

Ronald A. Rusch - Delegate
2602 Hope Court
Liberty 64068
Telephone: (H) 816-781-1541
(O) 816-374-2796

Mrs. Kathleen McLaughlin Vest - Delegate
18800 East 28th Terrace South
Independence 64057
Telephone: (H) 816-795-0082
(O) 816-833-4532

Angie Mae Aker - First Alternate
444 West 12th Street
Kansas City 64105
Telephone: (H) 816-842-7919
(O) 816-921-4800

Robert L. Hartman - Second Alternate
3515 N. E. 49th Street
Kansas City 64119
Telephone: (H) 816-455-2192
(O) 816-753-5325

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State Advisory Committee

Michael J. Garanzini, S. J. - Delegate
4970 Oakland Avenue
St. Louis 63110
Telephone: 314-531-0330

Lee M. Kalik - Delegate
9612 Lydia, Apartment D
Kansas City 64131
Telephone: (H) 816-942-1371
(O) 816-333-1172

Valerie Ann Lemmie - Delegate
4507 Jarboe, Apartment No. 5
Kansas City 64111
Telephone: (H) 816-931-7851
(O) 816-274-2675

Mrs. Jane Paine - Delegate
7334 Westmoreland
St. Louis 63130
Telephone: (H) 314-721-0258
(O) 314-862-6200

Mrs. Dorothy S. Rosenwald - Delegate
111 West 68th Street
Kansas City 64113
Telephone: 816-444-1755

Mrs. Virginia W. Southwood - Delegate
510 Bourn Avenue
Columbia 65201
Telephone: 314-445-5036

Mrs. Mary Kay McPhee - First Alternate
1205 West 76th Street
Kansas City 64114
Telephone: 816-363-2538

Mrs. Roberta Lucas Harris - Second Alternate
3137 Longfellow
St. Louis 63104
Telephone: (H) 314-664-6363
(O) 314-531-3600

George W. Burgin - Third Alternate
410 Woodlawn
O'Fallon 63366
Telephone: (H) 314-272-8190
(O) 314-272-3443

Mrs. Lynn Lyss - Fourth Alternate
721 South Central
St. Louis 63105
Telephone: 314-725-3799

*Mrs. Donald Pressley
Route 2, Box A-1
Salisbury 65281
Telephone: 816-388-5505

*Patricia L. Randall
728 Lilac Avenue
Webster Groves 63119
Telephone: (H) 314-962-9406
(O) 314-727-3235

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)
Tie Vote
for
Fifth Alternate

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Appointed Delegates

Frank J. Burcham - Delegate
541 Hillsboro Road
Farmington 63640
Telephone: (H) 314-756-1238
(O) 314-756-6744

Leon Burke, Jr. - Delegate
12110 Clayton Road
Town and Country 63131
Telephone: (H) 314-432-8243
(O) 314-567-3700, Ext. 242

Mrs. James M. Conroy - Delegate
Route 5, Box 53
Joplin 64801
Telephone: (H) 417-624-2076
(O) 417-451-5560

Captain James M. Ford - Delegate
United States Army
52345-1 Cayuga Court
Fort Hood, Texas 76544
Telephone: (H) 817-532-7551
(O) 817-685-7714
(O) 817-685-7273
(Lebanon, Missouri - Legal Residence)

Sharron D. Frederick - Delegate
13904 Granboro Lane, Apartment No. 14
Grandview 64030
Telephone: (H) 816-966-1821
(O) 816-966-9010

James F. Hitchcock - Delegate
6158 Kingsbury Avenue
St. Louis 63112
Telephone: (H) 314-683-1654
(O) 314-658-2908

Dr. Prentice A. Meador, Jr. - Delegate
727 South National
Springfield 65804
Telephone: 417-866-7710

Mrs. Frances Dolan Noonan - Delegate
1711 Bopp
Des Peres 63131
Telephone: 314-965-8594

Representative Carole Roper Park - Delegate
11415 East Gill
Sugar Creek 64054
Telephone: (H) 816-836-1681
(O) 314-751-2984

Glenn R. Roberts - Delegate
700 West Main Street
Jefferson City 65101
Telephone: (H) 314-636-3245
(O) 314-751-3911

Mrs. Anthony A. Simon - Delegate
R. F. D. No. 3
Sedalia 65301
Telephone: 816-826-5580

The Reverend Patricia T. Talley - Delegate
1440 Mendell Drive
St. Louis 63130
Telephone: (H) 314-721-1925
(O) 314-725-5257

Mrs. Patricia A. Thompson - Delegate
10034 North Locust
Kansas City 64155
Telephone: (H) 816-734-8368
(O) 816-781-7200, Ext. 523

Daniel Torres - Delegate
111 East 66th Terrace
Kansas City 64113
Telephone: (H) 816-444-3607
(O) 816-421-7539

Mary Treis - Delegate
4529 Sunhill Drive
St. Louis 63128
Telephone: 314-487-2750

*In the event of a tie vote as will be found on page 1 and page 6, if necessary to go to that alternate, then the tie will be decided by a vote of the Missouri State Advisory Committee membership.

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OATH

I do swear or affirm that the above is a true and accurate revised listing of the elected delegates and elected alternates and the appointed delegates from Missouri to the White House Conference on Families, to be held in Minneapolis on June 19, 20, and 21, 1980.

State of Missouri)
County of Cole) SS.



Signature of State Coordinator

I, Winifred Ittner, a Notary Public do hereby certify that on this 17th day of June, 1980, personally appeared before me Marie Williams, who, being by me first duly sworn, declared that all of the information contained herein above is true, to the best of her knowledge and belief.



NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

June 1, 1981

APPENDIX G

FORM A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES SUMMARY PROFILE SHEET

THIS SHEET IS TO BE COMPLETED FOR DELEGATES ONLY. PLEASE FILL IN THE TOTALS FOR YOUR DELEGATION AND RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO:

Delegate Selection Committee
White House Conference on Families
330 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

AS - STATE Missouri
ASC - STATE COORDINATOR Marie Williams
AND - NUMBER OF DELEGATES 36
ACS - CONFERENCE SITE Minneapolis (OFFICE USE ONLY)

Demographic profile. Please put totals in appropriate box.

A1. Primary Language:

01. 36 English speaking
02. 0 Other (Specify)

A2. Age:

03. 0 Under 20 years
04. 3 20 - 29 years
05. 11 30 - 39 years
06. 12 40 - 49 years
07. 6 50 - 59 years
08. 4 60 + years

A3. Education: (Indicate highest level of education completed.)

09. 0 Elementary
10. 2 High School
11. 17 College
12. 17 Advanced Degree
13. 0 Other (Specify)

A4. Sex:

14. 17 Male
15. 19 Female

A5. Race/Ethnic Background:

16. 29 White
17. 5 Black
18. 0 Asian American
19. 1 Hispanic
20. 1 Native American
21. 0 Other (Specify)

A6. Population of your city/town:

22. 12 Below 25,000 population
 23. 5 25,000 - 99,000 population
 24. 3 100,000 - 499,000 population
 25. 7 500,000 - 999,000 population
 26. 9 1 million and over

A7. Handicaps/Disabilities:
 (Please check those which apply.)

27. 0 Blind
 28. 0 Deaf
 29. 0 Motor
 30. 1 Other (Specify) (double amputee - hands)

A8. Income Level:

31. 3 \$ -0- - \$ 7,999
 32. 8 8,000 - 12,999
 33. 12 13,000 - 21,999
 34. 10 22,000 - 34,999
 35. 3 35,000+

A9. Current Family Status:

- Single: 36. 3 No Children
 37. 0 Children at Home
 38. 0 Children Out of Home
 Married: 39. 2 No Children
 40. 19 Children at Home
 41. 6 Children Out of Home
 Widow-Widower: 42. 0 No Children
 43. 0 Children at Home
 44. 2 Children Out of Home
 Divorced or Separated: 45. 1 No Children
 46. 1 Children at Home
 47. 2 Children Out of Home

A10. How many delegates are considered professional under the following definition - "if more than 50% of time for which they receive compensation is devoted to programs or services related to families?"

48. 9 Professional
 49. 27 Non-Professional

What organizations are represented in this group?

National Congress of Parents and Teachers; American Association of University Women; National Foster Parent Association; National Association of Retired Persons; Citizens for Life and Right to Life; National Association of Black Social Workers; Family Service Association of America; Jewish Family and Children's Agencies; 4-H Clubs; Headstart; Parents Without Partners; and similar organizations.

According to your state's population, are there categories that are unrepresented in your delegation? If so, please specify:

N/A

APPENDIX H

AT-LARGE DELEGATES *

Mrs. Mary Breuer
St. Louis

Mrs. Delores Lewis
Kansas City

Ted J. Gatlin
St. Louis

Mrs. Lynn Lyss
St. Louis

John E. Jackson
St. Louis

Paul Stames
St. Louis

*Appointed either by the President or by the National Advisory Committee without consultation with or involvement of the State Advisory Committee for the 1980 White House Conference on Families.

